o Donna Geronima Hoodoord by a Jenious Rival and Strangely Cured by Command of a Magistrate Characteria. tle Seperatitions of the Simple Folk, From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Sas Luis Porost, Mer., Jan. 10.-1 am at American woman living in Mexico. For the past four years my home has been thirty-five kilometres from the city of San Luis Potosi, on the Tampico division of the Mexican Central Raffrond. Ours is the only American family at that point. It has been a lonely life for me, and have made companions of my native servants. They, in return, serve me faithfully, watch over my children day and night, lie to and chest their fellow countrymen in my interest, and do not rob me over much. I love old Evarista, who has been with me ever since I came in from the United States. She is a short, thick-set woman, as ugly as any Chinese idol. But when I tell her of a piece of good forsupe that has come to us her black, Indian-looking face shines with sym pathy, and when my baby girl died I cried on Varieta's shoulder and she comforted me.

Being on such terms with a woman of the peon class, I have picked up many a queer tale of enchanted virgins held captive in hidden caves; of nables whose veins had been drained of blood overnight by witches; of animals, people, and even inanimate objects, harmed by the evil eye; of ghosts whose uneasy shades could and no rest, not because of murder done or of nameless crime committed, but because of hidden treasure, the knowledge of whose whereabouts the apparition value tried to give to the fear-struck people whom it chanced to meet abroad after nightfall; and of mysterious illnesses brought about by the hechiseras," or witches having this power from the Evil One. The witches who suck a babe's blood are "brujas," and belong to quite different class of cousins to Satan. brujas" fly by night, not on a broomstick, but in the guise of a great bird. They sometimes on the guise of a great orro. I any contentions pounce down on an unlucky traveller who has foolishly ventured out after dark, and beat him aimost to death; but they cannot cause sickness. This the hechiseras alone can do. The latter cannot fly, and have no liking for children's allocot. They correspond to the voodoo doctors among the negroes. However, the Mexican hoodoo practitioners are always women, while their African-descended counterparts are usually men.

blood. They correspond to the Voodoo doctors among the negroes. However, the Merican hoodoo practitioners are always women, while their African-descended counterparts are usually men.

The story which I am about to relate is more interesting than most tales of voodooism, in that it shows that witcherait is recognized as a crime by Merican law. I give it as it was told to me by Florentia, one of my servants, and she had been an erewitness to the incidents, and has had been an erewitness to the incidents, and has had been an erewitness to the incidents, and has with people concerned intimately.

In 1871 one doan Maleno lived with his wife, Geronima, in San Juan de Guadaiupe, a western suburb of the city of San Lus Potosi. Juan was a mason, and his earnings kept their humble actions home in comfort. In the little room fronting on the street there was the most gaudy collection of saints pictures to be found in all of San Juan de Guadaiupe. Besides, there was a great doil, representing that Virgin Mary, which was actually dressed in white silk, with a lace veil. There was no curtain at the single iron-barred window, and the red tiled floor had not even a square of matting in the centre. The plastered waits needed patching and whitewashing. The clumsy chest, the table that served as an altar, and the four rush-bettomed chairs, were all rickety, but that was nothing. Did not Geronima pay a dollar a month to a dirty slip of a girl, who ground the corn for tortilism in the smoke-begrimed kitchen in the rear? And when she went to mass on Sunday mornings Geronima worse pair of tiny high-heeled boots, a skirt of cheap blue wool, stuff trimmed, with a band of black cotton velvel, and a flounce of coarse yellow lace, while on her modestly bowed head was the gayest striped silk recors to be seen in all San Luis Potos. Juan sometimes had a devotional streak, and accompanied her. On such occasions he slipped off his comfortable guaratches sandais) and put on in their stead a pair of pointed tood red shoes, skin-tient trousers o

Eugenia, becoming more and more impassioned as time went on resolved to make away with the wife, that she might herself wed Juan Maleno. To that end, she called upon a "co-madre of hers to help her. What means the \*When a woman becomes the godmother of a child, she and the little one's natural mother are "co-nadres," and this the la a closer round than blood kin-sing. Between men it is the same, and each man is a "com-padee" of the other.

two plotters used no one knows, but the results we protters used no one knows, but the results | Urici by district. Aiready twenty-three of the wards have been One bright Sunday afternoon Juan took his | completed, and within about a week the re-

were as follows:

One bright Sunday afternoon Juan took his wife out for a stroit, Geronima would have preferred to go to the buil fight that day, for the buils provided for the eccasion were of the fleror Tinaja breed, wiry, vicious, devilish orutes, quite likely to kill a man or two before the close of the sport. The buil fight was quite impossible for that time, as Juan had toot his last quartilla the evening before at the cock fighta. So Geronima consoled herself with the thought that Eugenia would see her out with Juan and would be made miserably jealous by the sight. And so it turned out. As they were crossing the plaza in front of the Sanctuario de finadalops they met Eugenia face to face, and the anert glance which the eyes of the mistress and into those of the wife quite corboled the latter for having missed the buil fight.

Presently the couple reached the foot of the mountain range lying just west of San Luis Potosi. Here they paused beside a little pool of water formed by the leakage from the bronze pipe which carried the drinking supply of San Juan de Guacalupe from a spring up in the mountains down to the very door of the Sanctuario. As Juan started on feronima stoeped down to drink. Walking leisurely along the husband expected every moment that his wife would join him. After glancing back over his shoulders several times, thinking to see her coming around the turn of the street, but in vain, Maleno went back to see what had detained his schora. At first he could not believe what his own eyes saw. With an unearthy grimace upon her features, there stood Geronima, heretofore the most undest of women, stark naked, watching her reflection in the basin of water.

"Calld, child, what is the matter?" he cried.

"Have you wone numd?"

Geronima looked at him with a wild look in

stark naked, watching her reflection in the basin of water.

"Onld, child, what is the matter?" he cried. "Have you cone mad?"

Geronima looked at him with a wild look in her once mild dove-like eyes, but made no answer. When he would have saught her by the arm, she slipped out of his way, and, anatching up her clothing from the ground, field from him like a deer. "Daughter, danghter," he called in the pretty Mexican term of endearment. "Geronimita, Geronimita mia, wait for me. De you not know me, your Juan? Are you, indeed, out of your mind?" he added, as he ran after her. But the afflicted woman paid no further attention to his cries than to increase her speed. Malene, it spite of his utmost exertious could do no more than keep her in sicht. After a time he gave up the chase, and went for hiep. Gathering together his friends, the distracted husband returned in search of his wife. Presently they found her wandering amiessly up the mountain side. If y surrounding her they managed to effect her capture. She neither struggied nor cried out, but stood stupidly looking at them while they put on her clothing. Then they led her home.

On the threshold of their house stood Geronima's mother, lamenting, and calling on the Virgin and all the saints to aid her daughter.

"Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. I promise thee two candles of a dollar each if thou will promise these a votive tablet worth tweive reals if thou will remember my poor girl," exclaimed the old wuman as alse caught sight of Geronima, with disheveled hair and her clothing disarranged, walking between two man, who held her tightly ny either arm. From begging and from heavenly power she fell to berating her son-in-iaw.

"Begotten of the Evil One, it is thy fault that my daughter is thus. Thy mixtress has begined her," screamed the angry woman. "Ge and bring the ouranders discress. Mercedes Hermandez, and let us see if she can retieve my poor child. Hun, thui son of a buiro, run; and may the Señor of Sanctto hear my owe of a tablet to and care my daughter.

Jus

her grip.

"Madre Santissima de los ciclos, she is hoodoced for a truth," gasped one of the spectators,

"Denna Juana sass rightly," remarked another. "Engenia has done this mischief."

"Sh.h. said abother warningly, "It is best
to say nothing of hurenia. What has befalled
poor terronima may happen one of usif we are
hot careful."

"Than a to find she has let me of the beam."

anks to tied, she has let go of the beam," Thanks to took she has iet go of the warm, ejaculated bonns Juanus, the mother of the crary woman, as the poor thing dropped heavily to the ground. Exhausted, occouling anywhere she had failed. The pitying heighbor women raised her up and seated her on the floor, with her back toward the wall. She was still sitting After listening to a confused account of how

VOODOO WORK IN MEXICO.

her patient became ill, the decirem gave her opinion.

"Yes, she is bewitched," she said, gravely, "but by the favor of God I will cure her. Go, Don Juan, and her of the priest a little of the seared sait, and her of the priest a little of the seared sait, and her of the priest a little of the sacred sait, and her or me also a bottle of holy water and a three-cent tailow candle." Matend hastened off on his errand.

During his absence terronima began to throw her arms about within and instanced the crowing of a cock, the barking of a dog and the braying of a borre.

Upon the return of Don Juan, the curanders drove out the crowd of neighbors who had gathered in, and closed the wooden window shutters, and barred the door. Next she kneaded the sacred rait into the candle.

"If this candle barns out without sputtering ican cure Donna ferrodimita," she said, "but if it sputters, then those who are against me have more power than I, and I can do multing."

Surinkling the room with holy water, the vouden doctress began to patter over the creed and "Our Father, who art in Heaven." Then she made the sign of the cross in holy water on various parts of the cross in holy water on various parts of the cross in holy water on various parts of the cross in holy water on various parts of the cross in holy water on various parts of the candle.

"Fray, friends, gray," she urged the husband and mother of Gerotima. And pray they did while the taper burned with a cleer, steady light until the tailow was consumed and the flaue flowered out.

"Hessings be to God, I can cure her." exclaimed Donna Mercedes, but I shall have to charge you Sô, and I want \$2 of it now with which to buy my remedies."

"Musico pagado have mal son" a musician road in advance plays badly; returned Juan Maleno. "When you core her I will pay roa. Hut I will not give \$6. That is too much. Three dollars is enough.

"Oh, thou brute, though pig, thou art certain to see hell fire," creamed his mother-in-iaw. "hou instroften given more than \$6 to thy mistress, wo has b

you gradge the money to core thy wife, bewiched because of thy dealings with an evil woman. Thou—"

"Heat, hush, Donna Juanna," said the curandera. "Thy curses are giving the evil apirit power over thy daughter anew." And, indeed, poor Geronima, who had been quiet for some time, suddenly became violent again, so that the three of them could not control her. This furious spell past, she again became silent, but reinsed to answer when spoken to; nor would she touch the food timy offered her.

Then the bargaining began afresh. At last it was settled that Donna Mercedes was to receive \$0. half when her patient began to improve and the remain er when a cure was effected.

Prayers, holy water, the sign of the cross, emetics, purges, and thorough sweatings were all included in the course of treatment. Inside of a week's time the hoodooded weman was much improved, and Juan Maleno notified the curandera that on the morrow her money would be ready for her. But in the merning she did not come, nor on the next day, nor could she be found. Donna Mercedes had simply disappeared and left no trace. Feoole began to asr that Jonna Engenia and her friend had made away with the curanders with their magic.

Geronima rapidly fell back into her former state. Her husband brought curanders after curanders, but in vain. Presently it became plain that the violence of her stacks was wearing out her strength and she must presently die. Then it was that Juan Maleno appealed to the Judge, Manuel Mejia, who lived in the piaza of San Juan de Guadaluse. Calling before him the woman Engenia and her friend and helper in witchcraft, the Judge soberly tried the case. After hearing the evidence both pro and con, health on the pain of transportation for life to the hot country down about Vera Cruz.

"Give heed to what I say," he concluded. Honns Engenia, to day I have no pain throughout my body. Neither hand nor foot offends me. If any Illness befalls me, beware: I will send you where, on will here again see your home nor kindred.

Excerted by a squa

Rugenia, fearing that one might also sewhorn him. Thereafter he was faithful to his wife, much to her foy.

As to what allment Geronima really had, whether she was insane for a time, or had been hypothized, or had been attacked by violent hysteria caused by jealousy. I cannot even guess. But I firmly believe that my servant Florentia, in telling me the above tale, gave me the story as she saw it happen.

## BROOKLYN ELECTION LINES. The Work of Redistricting Is Almost Com-

registered voters at the last election distributed among 629 districts, an average of 329 to a district. Placing 400 in each district would reduce the districts to 518, and when the Election Commissioners are through with their work the number of districts will not vary more than five or six from this. The job has occupied the close attention of the commissioners ever since election, each of the thirty-two wards being of course, taken up separately, and gone over dis-trict by district.

Aiready twenty-three of the wards have been completed, and within about a week the remaining nine will be disposed of. Owing to the necessity of adhering strictly to the Congress and Assembly district boundaries probably a score of the districts will have to remain as they were last year, although in some cases the voters in them number less than 300, and in others exceed 500. In territories in which there is no growth in population to be expected the districts will be kept close up to the 400 limit, while in other directions, where an increase is certain, the number will range from 350 to 380. Although the Flection Commissioners will not make formal or official announcement of the new district system before July, the varient political organizations will be put in possession of the information as a matter of contrest, so as to give them ample opportunity to adopt their machinery to the changed conditions and prepare for the great contest impending for control of the Greater New Yers. The Republicans, so far as their organization and plan of representation in the various nounating conventions next fail are concerned, will adhere to the old election district lines, but the Democratio managers several months ago decided to postpone their primaries until the new district boundaries had been determined, so that they could reform and re-enroll their forces on the new lines. As the desired information will be in their possession within two weeks at the utmost, the primaries will be held in time to have the tounty Committee organized by March I or a few days later. It is expected that a general Democratio revival will follow in the track of the re-enrollinent and primary elections under the new conditions, and that much new blood will be injected into the organization. The doors are to be opened will, and the conditions of the fact whether he was for Bryan, McKindler, or iralmer, will be rejected from active justicipation in the building up of the old organization. Election toommissioner Enlerer said vesterday, in refe ration. Election Commissioner Eniger said vesterdar, in reference to the redistricting: We
have not, in doing this work, been influenced by
any partisan considerations or followed the
advice of any political managers. We have
had, of course, to keep two points mainly in
view. The first was to have the districts close
to the 400 voting limit, and the other to have
them as compact as possible, or in square
blocks, where such an arrangement was feasible. The matter of a prospective increase
or decrease in population has also been
a factor. Above all things, we have made the
interest of the army of voters our chief object,
while countrying with the requirements of the
election law. The exact number of districts in
the new scheme has not yet been determined,
but it will not be less than 500 or more than
525. The reduction will result in a great saving
to the city, and will in no way hamper the
voters for the experience of the last election
has laught us that from 500 to 600 votes can be
east in a single district without any receiver. ine taught us that from 500 to 600 votes car east in a single district without any trouble.

She Killed Her Negra Lover. Gertrude Cregier of Bloomfield, who shot and killed Charles R. Anderson on Dec. 13, was permitted to plead non valt yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Newark. Mrs. Cregier will probably be sentenced on Monday and may be sent to State prison for twenty years, but it is not likely that she will receive more than a ten years sentence.

Anderson was her lover and lived in her house. They quarrelled about the breakfast and ne attacked her. The went upstars, got a revoiver, and coming back, shot nim through the heart.

Earthquake Shock at Machina, Me. Mausias, Me., Jan. 97.—An earthquake shock was felt here yesterday murning about 11:30 o'clock. There was a heavy rumbling sound that lasted half a minute. Stores and windows were shaken and people income were started by the shock. It was also felt in ad-joining lowns. The direction was from the south toward the north.

Capt. Links Found Drawned. Charles Grimland, a boatman, of 000 Seventh street, Jersey City, found a drummed man floating in the North River off the Ere Haffroad freight docks at Weshawhen yesterday morning. The body was identified as that of Heary Lisae, by wears old. Captain of the Eric Hallroad freight barge liebe, which is lying at Bock if, Weshawken.

her patient became ill, the doctress gave her OURAY'S NERVY SHERIFF.

JESSE BENTON'S ENCOUNTERS WITH DESPERADOES IN THE WEST

Twenty-One Rollets Fired at Him at Shor Range-How He Was Taught to Shoot in Chemango County, N. T.-Experiences in Quiettog Towns and Striking Miners. DENVER, Jan. 25. Sheriff Jesse Benton of gray was in town last week, and it was thought that he had come to secure assistance In case the striking miners attempted to make trouble for the Missourians imported by the managers of the Virginius mine to take the places of the men who had quit work. But Sheriff Benton soon set that matter straight.

"There will be no trouble in our county," said he in his quiet, easy way, " for I told the boys I didn't want no fuss and they know I mean what I say. One day I got a telephone message from the foreman up at the mine that the men had gone out and he wanted me to bring up all the deputies I could gather to prevent trouble. I along for company, and went up to the mining camp away up on the side of Mt. Sneffles. The miners had gone to their lodging houses and were quiet enough when I arrived. Next morning the foreman sent word to the lodeine houses for the miners to line up in front of the office. as he wanted to make them a speech. The men came down and I stood alongside while the talk was going on. The foreman told the men that he had received word from the owners of the property in Denver to tell the men to go back to work again and that all would be loveor as many as wanted to quit might call for their time. Their grievance was that the two shift bosses had cussed them too much and they had struck to obtain the discharge of those two men. After the speech they asked for fifteen minutes to discuss the matter, which was granted. Then they sent up from the lodging houses a committee of three who reported that everybody would go out on strike, and that they would hit the trail for Oursy shortly; but they wanted to take the two shift bosses along with them. Then I spoke up. I told the committee to tell the miners that the two shift bosses were with me at the office and for them to come and get the men. But I saggested that all who came would not get away again; and so they dropped the idea of taking the shift bosses along. They went down to Ourny and organized a union, and then most of them got out of the camp. They had lived too long in Oursy, anyway, and had enjoyed regular pay days for too many years. I think a change No one to look at Sheriff Benton and hear him

be a man of extraordinary courage, but he has a reputation for nerve and accuracy in the use of firearms and cool judgment in times of excitement equalied by few men in the West. "I don't find any difference in my shooting." said he in response to a question, "I can shoot pretty straight yet, though there are not so many occasions now to exercise my skill as when I first came West. Game is not so plentiful, and there are not so many bad men ready to display their nerve. In the early days, before a man could be recognized as a desperado, he had to be pretty quick with his gun and almost a dead shot. Is have had twenty-one bullets fired at me at very close range by bad men in my time, but I don't carry a single lead mark to show. Of course that is not all the builets that have been fired at me, but all the rest came at long range and don't count. Many a bail man wanted to pick me off, but I never gave them more show than was absolutely

talk with a slight drawl would imagine him to

necessary. Singularly enough, too, I have always had plenty of witnesses to my shooting scrapes—sometimes as many as several hundred at a time—and I never shot a man except I was justified in killing him.

"My father trained all his boys to handle guns in our home in Chemango county, N. Y. We were taught how to load and how to fire, and he always accompanied may real an offer. The Work of Redistricting Is Almost Completed.

All the active politicians it. Hings country, which is now identical with Brooklyn, and more particularly the managers of the Democratic organization, are at present much interested in the rearrangement of the election district boundaries. A law passed last winter provides that the Election Commissioners must complete this work by July 1, and, "as near as may be," include 400 voters in each election district. There were 207,216 care to Denver and entired with the Colonel, and martial law was declared so as to get more soldiers. I went out on the plains. Recruits came in too slowly to solve the Colonel, and martial law was declared so as to get more soldiers. I went out on the plains. Recruits came in too slowly to calculate the colonel, and martial law was declared so as to get more soldiers. I went out on the street with six depailes, armed with twelve registered voters at the last election distributed.

that was forming to march against the Indians out on the plains. Recruits came in too slowly to soit the Colenel, and martial law was declared so as to get more soliders. I went out on the street with six deputies, armed with twelve guns, and whenever we met a man walking along, no matter who he was, we swore him right in, gave him a gun and made him fail into line. As soon as the six guns had been distributed to new recruits we marched them to head-quarters, got six more guns, and went out again, in a short time we had chough men to fill the resiment, and there was no more difficulty in keeping the ranks filled after that.

"After the war I held a post on the Denver police force and had plenty of fighting strapes with tough citizens. When the Kansas Pacific Hallroad was building west it was pretty diffivuit to find a quiet town along the road. So many men had a prejudice against dying in bed that it kent the peace officers busy trying to please them. One day a measage came from the town of Kit Carson asking for a man to take the place of town marshal, which had been suddenly made vacant, and I took the job. After i had been there but, a short time I discovered that the leader of trouble was the County Judge, and very soon I had him quiet in Jail. Then I found that the Justice of the Peace was the next man I needed. He lived a short way out of town, and, armed with a warrant, I went there should not coalled, but I told him not to hurry, as I could wait and I said dww. When he had finished his meal he got up and went to a small stand, but before he could get out his gun I had the drop on him, and suggested that if he wanted his gun to coalong i would carry it for him. He consented to that arrangement and went to jail without any fuse. Of course I had to do some shooting. Just to prove that I meant business: but quiet was son restored.

"I followed along the Union Pacific to all the tough towns and keep thungs quiet for the people who wanted to sieep nights. I had a mob to him, and suggested that if he was on the street and began to shoot at each other, is walked up the centre of the street with two big six-shooters and drawe the fighters bank to the six-shooters and drawe the fighters bank to the shooting some of them would lose interest in world's affairs. It seems like boasting to mention this incident, but I guess you can set plenty of proof if you want it. Among the bad men in Silver Cliff when I rame was Rilley Fisher of Teas, and he did not like to have me interfering with his privileges of running the town whenever he saw fit. He sent word that he would get me whenever he ran across my traces. We had a discussion over the matter one day on the street as to who should stay, and boan of us stayed, but he got out of breath first and never recovered. When it was over I found nine builet holes in my overcoat. He was sociable enough, you see. My first shot struck an inch too hird above the heart, and that disturbed his aim, or I would have deel with him. "While I was in allyer third for railroad war for the possession of the hoyal braye broke ont, and a lot of deputy startiffs and guards from hodge if the west majorited to make the fight for the railroads contesting for the right of way through the radion of the Arkansas. They were a mighty touch crowd, and the Cafen Otty whe was hown illarshad, wrots to me to come down and help him. My terms were accepted by the Town Council, and lest he was to view not the lown of about as tength a class of cities who was hown illarshad, wrots to me to come down and help him. My terms were accepted by the Town Council, and lest he was to stream out the lown of about as tength a class of cities who was hown marshad, wrots to me to come down and help him has help a were a recepted by the Town town has he for a council and more than out that out a savet to come a first with a large a lost of having ment to the heaping and more than the large to receive a tent of the was to the heaping and more to out that out a savet to come and he got a lost of having ment to the heaping and

ceived a telegram to come to has vegas, N. M. which was the end of the railread then, and be marshal at that place. After a conference with the authorities I agreed to give them an exportunity to sleep nights if they word pay me \$3500 a month. My price was readily accepted,

and I began by associating one of the toughest men there as chief departy. He objected aircoady, but I convinced him that if he wanted to enjoy life he would have to wear a star, and them he consented. There had been a number of stages from Santa Fé held up just outside of town, and I thought the gang must be living in Vegas. When the town authorities asw what I had done they were sick enough, for they thought I had sold out to the gang. In a few days another stage was held up, the mails stolen, and the passengers robbed. I took my chief deputy on a tour out of town to a quiet spot to search for the robbers. When no one was around to disturb us we had a sociable time. I pulled out my gou and asked for the names of the nobsers, when my deputy saw that he must either give up the names or all a ionely grave he confessed. We then went back to lown and arrested six of the gang and sent them to Santa Fé for safe keeping.

I had to resign in a few weeks, for the White River Uts war broke out, and as I was a member of the Colorado milital I feet it my duty to return. The Las Vegas people wanted to keep me, but when they saw I would not stay they asked me to name a suitable successor. The man I named was brave enough, but unlucky, for he was shot within a week.

LONDON'S RAG PAIR.

The Unique Exchange in Which Sarney Barnato's Father Was an Operator.

From the Chicago Times Beraid. London Jan. 2. - London has few things me interesting in a ecciological way than the old "Rag Fair" in Petticoat Lane, as Middlesex street, E. C., is still called. One needs to have a well-ordered and tractable spleen to make the visit, there being much to offend a fastidious sense of sight or smell; but the investigator resolute to see the curious aspects of London's lower human strata will hardly hesitate to penetrate this arcanum of a weird, gaunt region, obsessed by poverty and wretchedness, which is the heart of the British empire. This Rag Fair, or Old Clothes Exchange, as

euphemism hath it, occupies a walled-in space 70x100 feet, the walls being about eight or ten feet high, having a convex roof of tin or sinc. The favored entrance is from Houndsditch through a wicket gate; and to go into the fair through a wicket gate: and to go into the fair you walk down a narrow passage or gangway and pay your pentr at the turnstile—a tax put upon every visitor or dealer or merchant who penetrates to that fearful and strangely noisome inclosure where seem to be pent every oder merhitic and infectious than can be engendered by all the variaties of uncleanness. There are beaches or forms upon which the merchaodise is dumped, and whatsoever thing that wholesome, well-ordered man might be expected to score and content is there exposed for sale.

As for the place itself, it is decently kent, being cleaned out with something like systematic regularity; but that indefinable emanation from leaps of secund, hand any, fourth-hand clothes and boots gives the place anything but an inviting air to sensitive noetrils. The fasticious visitor seidom cares to become more intimate with the "Fair" than be may by a burried and continuous progression from entrance to exit; with the "Fast" than he may by a hurried and continuous progression from entrance to exit; but if one happens to be more interested in the sindy of his fellow beings of the nether world than he is fearful of contracting the plague, an hour can be profitably spect in the exchange. Sunday morning is the best time to see and hear the habitues: and of course it is becassary to go in unoscentations attire, for there is nothing "swagger" in the constitutional make-up of the gentlemen and ladies who frequent this notable mart. An increasant habel, which occasionally swells into the shrill notes of an angry alternation, is now the worst result of that strenuousness in bargaining which in former times used frequently to pracipitate fights that demanded the intervention of the police in numbers, as many as a hundred having been summoned to repress the rictous and restors order.

From all parts of London on a Sunday morn.

having been summoned to repress the riotous and restors order.

From all parts of London on a Sunday morning come the few hucksters, ole cio'men, ragimen, and dealers in chat-off wearing apparel, passing the turnstiles with their bags and bundles; and as can new arrival with pack or parcei is sighted by the growd there is a rush of buyers and a chorus of offers for the particular thing desired that he may have. Trousers or some lease? Have you god any boots, my boy? I giv'de best price! I take any amount of trousers. It is back and forth, hither and thither, hurry and confusion, but trading and trafficking on all sides. The Jew buyer generally prefers to give cash, as it is more convenient and secures better bargains, but the Irishman is inclined to barter and he offers to exchange something, commonly clay and the Irishman is inclined to barter and he offers to exchange something, commonly clay and china ornaments and crockery, for the garments suited to his commercial needs. The seller crowdshe way laboriously through the throng of rinmorans merchants to the nearest beach or form, and upon it turns out the contents of his sach. There is a clutching and scrambling of overhauling fingers, and if the hasp is promising bidding is lively until the various articles have been disposed of, the prices averaging about one-third of the original demand of the seller. At Rag Fair the rule of trade seems to be that defined by our one-time friend Sam'l of Posen. "He vanted ten; it was wert eight, I gave him siz."

An unaccustomed spectator would find it

Posen. "He vanted ten; it vas wert eight, i gave him six."

An unaccustomed speciator would find it difficult to conceive a possible use for many of the articles brought to Rax Fair as merchandise. Here is a heap of stuff known as "breakage." a ragged, tattered int of rubbish that louis it only to make scrubbing rage. But these are old coats, det. that will be cut up to make caps for boys. This lot of stained and spotted and fraged trousers will be turned, hemmed, pressed and hung up in slop shops in Whitechapel as "good as new." These dirty and broken boots and shoes will be cobbied, patched carefully, blacked and set in windows to tempt the Sunday coster or his girl. These therably respectable black suits will be cut down as "Sunday coster or his girl. These therably respectable black suits will be cut down as "Sunday togs" for boys; and that collection in the corner is of garments so utterly worn out that they can only be converted into "sheddy," and that is their destiny.

they can only be converted into "shoody," and that is their destiny.

And what things you may see at Rag Fair! Helmets of dingy brase and of gayly taffed fett: "toopers" that have been so many times under the fron that the silk fibres have become a homogeneous mass from which the shine is gone; dress suits that may in happier days have given dignity to gentlemen in the world of gay fashion; uniforms that may or may not have been under fire, but which more likely dame off the backs of some of those noble Hritons who live by enlisting, deserting, selling their kit recinisting, again deserting, and so on, as often as they can seventy-four times in one case, it is said; liveries of every description whith butting breeches, wigs, swords, swaders—indeed, there is no limit to the possible enumeration of the wares Sunday and daily to be seen in this catch-all of curious trade, a trade that at

bunting breeches, wigs, swords, sweaters—indeed, there is no limit to the possible enumeration of the wares Sunday and daily to be seen
in this catch-all of curious trade, a trade that at
one time absorbed the energies and commanded
the genius of the father of one of London's
present potentials. Hanney Barnato by name,
Old Barney Isaacs was an old cloman who
frudged his journal course to the exchange in
Petitical Lane; butvoung Barney would none
of it, and took his pack to the larger market
of the South African gold fields, and is now
watching the completion of almost the finest
house in Bark Lake, where presently he will
hold his court.

It seems a far cry from Petiticoat Lane to Park
Lane from the stifling atmosphere of the Fair
to the paiatial mansoon blown upon sweetly by
the airs of Hyde Park, but in London there are
neither distances nor barriers to Modas or one
with the Midas touch. If he can make money
in sufficient quantities it doesn't matter very
much whether he cut his eavieth in Houndadich or worked them through with a gold disk
in Grosvenor square. There is, to be sure,
an osteniation of exciment and the mere
parvenu cannot penteriale the sacred circle of the court elect; but there are in
the boars and stalls of London society
so many persons with less creditable antecedents than those Barney Harnato may cite for
himself that it is havily scatti while to recognize any other obstace to advancement than
many to overging points. I wender realing if
there are as many pestilent microbes in the
fotors of hing Fair as may be breathed in with
the perfumes that ear in so many West End
thorour prices.

## ANSONIA PLAGUED BY CROWS. Thousands of Birds Keep Nervous Citizens

Awake in the Early Morning. ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 27 .- To the fact that mussels are unusually piraty on the shore at Milford, sixteen miles away, many Ansonia people attribute the loss of a creat deal of aleep in ble attribute the loss of a creat deal of sleep in the early morning beneathys. Up at Kinney-town dam, about a mile in we Ansonia on the road to Seymour, is a new posting place for crows, and it is no elagoration to say that thousands of them roset there every night, Judge theorys B. Clark of the Berby City Courthad occasion to pass near there one night recently, and he says increases a there one night recently, and he says increases a there one night recently, and the says increased a tree because of its great load.

sionally a limb would break of a tree because of its great load.

About 5 o'clock every morning the flock awakens, and for a few minutes the noise is deafenible. Then the birds rise and fit southward to the shore of the bound at Minford and Straiford, where they feed on the muses during the day. During their flight over this city they seep up their constant "law can came" and thed people awaken and curse the crows, and finally have to get up because the flock is to large that it takes an nour or more for it to pass, in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the birds begints return, but they come in small flocks and fly higher, so that their holes is less and fly higher, so that their holes is less and the flock large flocks. and my higger, so that their house is less distinguing to nervous people. Such large flocks were never seen betrabouts before, and it is said that their presence is due to the fact that a wood on Long Island where they have been wont to roost was burned recently, and they have taken up new quarters.

AUBURN, Jan. 27. Papers on appeal in the case of Martin V. Strait, the Elmira murderer. were served to-day on Warden Stout of Auburn prison. This acts as a stay of the execution of Strait, which had been fixed for next week. DUCKED IN A WATER BUTT.

PUNISHMENT A LITTLE GIRL SAYS SHE WAS SUBJECTED TO.

Stories of Crucity Brought Out by the In-vestigation of Judge Van Valen in the Case of 14-Year-Old Frances Umber-New Cared For in the Hackensnek Jall, HACKERBACE, Jan. 27.-Judge James M. Van Valen of the Bergen County Court made a personal investigation yesterday of an alleged case of cruelty to an orphan child named Frances Umber, aged 14 years, who was brought to Hackensack jail on Sunday by Justice Ewing of Ridgefield Park, who explained that he took this means of protecting her from the weather as well as from the inhuman treatment to which it was alleged the girl had been subjected at the hands of her stepsister, Mrs. Arthur Hinsman, and that woman's husband, with whom Frances lived, her mother being dead and the whereabouts of her father, if alive, unknown, Her parents formerly lived in Kingston, N. Y.

Justice Ewing said the girl was found on the street in Ridgefield Park on Sunday, suffering from cold and hunger, and she said she would ment to which she had been subjected. Her story, which was a corroboration of reports current in the village for a long time, led the Justice to commit her until measures could be taken for her relief. At the jail Deputy Sheriff Blaureit said that when the child was brought in she was in a pitiable state; that her clothing consisted of a piece of cloth wound around the body in lieu of underclothing, a light skirt, shoes, but no stockings, and a boy's cap, which but stirred by the fierce competitive greed that the Justice had given her. Sheriff Herring's is the systolic power of this hage civic thing daughter Florence took the child in charge,

the Justice had given her. Sheriff Herring's daughter Florence took the child in charge, feeding her first, then giving her a bath and warm clothing. The child was very hungry. When she was stripped her body was found to be black and blue on one side.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Hinsman visited Judge Van Valen, and told him remarkable stories about the alleged viciousness and degraded habits of the child. There were black and blue spots on her side, which might have come from beating, and there was nothing to indicate that she might not be put in excellent condition by one week's proper care. Testerday Judge Van Valen visited the juli and talked to the child for a long time, setting her history without the restraint exercised by the presence of the Hinsmans on Munday. The Judge says Frances told him enough, coupsed with the statement of Dr. Elaing, who made the examination, to shew that all the stories told against the child were not true. Judge Van Valen visit of Dr. Elaing, who made the examination, to shew that all the stories told against the child were not true. Judge Van Valen says she empherated many acts of crosity to which she had been subjected, the favorite form of bunishment described being that of ducating her headforemost in a barrel of water. She declared that this had been repeated uptil she became unconscious. Then she was laid on the floor to revive her clothes drying on her body. On Sunday she ran away from the house became and application for the child from a very respectable married couple, and as there is no legal guardian for her chelled from a very respectable married couple, and as there is no legal guardian for her he believes he will thus provide her with a comfortable house less than a mile from his office. The girl has improved wonderfully under the care she receives in the juli.

## HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Memorial Services in the Zies African

Methodist Church, Brooklyn, The services held in the Zion African Methodist Church in Fleet street, Brucklyn, last night in memory of Harriet Beecher Stowe,

were notable for the patriotism of the sentiments of the speakers and the excellence of the language in which these senti-ments were expressed. The services were designed as a testimonial of the appreciation by the negro race of Mrs. Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and of the part Mrs. Stowe played in obtaining the aboiltion of slavery. The services were held under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of North Carolina, and a crowd was present. The pulpit was decard with flags. A large portrait of Mrs. Stowe, framed with the Stars and Stripes, bung in front of the organ. An orchestra of colored musicians, let by Prof. D. Hernado Mera. played pairiotic airs, and a male and female choir sang.

D. B. Fulton Chairman of the Memorial Committee, made the opening address, and Dr. G. W. Offer read a paper on Mrs. Stowe as "an inspired writer." He declared, amid appliance,

inspired writer." He declared, amid appliance, that Mrs. Stowe's work was "an examile to the megro to be the ambassador of freedom at all times and in all places and to go forth to succour the helpless and the oppressed."

Mrs. Dr. V. Harris Morton, a young negro maron, read a paper describing the reception of Mrs. Stowe's novel.

It remained for one sweet woman, "she said, "to wield that pen that's mightier than the sword and touch the hearts of the world." Mrs. Morton, contended that the negro had yet much to do to better the race. "We of to-day," she said, "are to live down the prejudice of our country and force a recognition of our right by demonstrating our fitness to enjoy them."

Miss M. R. Lyout read a landalory noem. It was written by Mrs. Francis E. W. Harper of Philladelphia, a well-known colored writer of the abolition days. The Rev. Francis Hill of Providence, R. L. discussed intelligently the effect of Mrs. Stowe's hovel on the world, and effect of Mrs. Stowe's novel on the world, and Prof. W. F. Johnson of the Heward Orphan Asylinm assigned her a high place in history.

"Mrs. Stowe will live in history," said Chairman Fulton. "crowned with lilies of white, and
her name will shine with the brightness of the

# The services closed with the Duxology.

### BRYAN'S COLORADO MAJORITY. A Record-Breaking Claim Made to Behalf

of the Centennial State. The statisticians of Colerado are engaged in a controversy over the claim made that Colorado's majority at the recent Presidential election was larger, in proportion to the vote than any ever before given in an American State. The Bryan ticket received 155.000 votes; the McKinley votes as many Bryan wotes as there were McKinley votes, and no other State in the Union, some of these statisticians declare, has ever shown such a record. The fact that women voted in Colorado at the recent Presidential election is not considered of importance by these statisticians. Mr. Rhyan's percentage of the total vote of Colorado was a fraction short of S5, and where these thilorado statisticians sai, has there ever before been such a record in 1802 Mr. Cleveland polied 75 per cent. of the vote of South Carelina. At the election of 1802 Mr. Cleveland polied 75 per cent. of the vote of South Carelina. At the election of 1802 Mr. Cleveland polied 75 per cent. of the vote of South Carelina. At the election of 1802 Mr. Cleveland polied 75 per cent. of the vote of Fioritia, which was a larger proportion of the total vote than Mr. Bryan had 75 per cent. of the vote of Fioritia, which was a larger proportion of the total vote than Mr. Bryan had 75 per cent. of the vote of Menticky in 1865. Mr. McKinley had 80 per cent, of the vote of South Carelina of the colorado last year. Horatos Seymour policing the proportion of the total vote than Mr. Bryan had 75 per cent. of the vote of Leating was a sected President with New Local solidity believed the section of 1802 Mr. Cleveland policing the proportion of the total vote than Mr. Bryan had 75 per cent. of the vote of Fioritia, which was a larger proportion of the total vote than Mr. Bryan had 75 per cent. of the vote of Menticky in 1865. Mr. McKinley had 80 per cent. of the vote of the suite of linear manual proportion of the total vote than Mr. Bryan had 75 per cent. of the vote of the vo rade's majority at the recent Presidential election was larger, in proportion to the vote, than | clection is not considered of importance by these statisticians. Mr. Bryan's percentare of the total vote of Colorado was a fraction short of Sh, and where these Colorado statisticians as has there ever before been such a record. In 1892 Mr. Cleveland polied 7s per cent. of the vote of Mississippi, and in the same election 17 per cent. of the vote of Mississippi, and in the same election 17 per cent. of the vote of South Carelina. At the election of 1892 Mr. Cleveland nodes Sh per cent. of the vote of Florida, which was a larger proportion of the total vote than Mr. Bryan had in Colorado last year. Horato Seymour polled 13 per cent. of the vote of Neutucky in 1898. Mr. McKiniey had 80 per cent. of the vote of Vermont at the recent election and Mr. Bryan had 7s per cent. of the vote of Mano. The record breaking year in American Presidential politics for unanimity in any section of the country was 1874, when John Quant Adams was elected President with New England solidiy belind him. He received 74.7 per cent. of the total vote of Manaschusetta 84.3 of the total vote of New Hampshire. Son of the total vote of New Hampshire. Son of the total vote of Connecoticut, and 91.3 of the total vote of Connecoticut, and 91.3 of the total vote of Connecoticut, and 91.3 of the total vote of Connecoticut.

Section Required to Complete the State

Capitol.

Albany, Jan. 27. The Capitol Commission met this afternoon and considered the proposed Capitol and propriation for the year. Section 2 is a like the proposed Capitol appropriation for the year. Capitol appropriation for this year. At the last meeting of the commission a sub-committee was appointed to report on the amount of money was appointed to report on the amount of money required to finish the work, to be done by day labor. This committee reported that \$800,000 would be necessary, and the commission, in its report to be submitted to the Legislatore on Friday, will recommend that this amount be appropriated. The present appropriation is sufficient to keep the men at work till Feb. 3 only, and unless an appropriation is made available before that date the men will have to be laid off at the end of the first week in February. Three nundred will be affected by the lay-off.

# Beard of Medical Examiners.

Atmany, N. Y., Jan. 77. The following have been redirected as officers of the State Board -Medical Examiners for 1897: President, W. Ham C. Wey, M. D., of Elmira; Secretary, M. J. Lewi, M. D., of New York city; Question Clim metter, descript Ryesson Foreign Question Committee, descript Ryesson Foreign D. of Brook it and M. J. Lewi M. H. of New York. Since the existence of the present law and its active enforcement extending over a period of fix years, label declors of medicine have applied for admission to practice in the State. Indeed the old law all there would have been admitted the old law all there would have been admitted Examiners rejected but of those who applied or deper cent. The per cept.

COWPERTHWAIT'S CARPEIS. A few choice remnants atill left. · LABOR STRIKES IN 1856

THE REASON WHY RIPANS TABULES CHEE NERVOLSMESS

DOCTOR. The maladies which above all others cause nervoumess are despense.

LEGISLATION IN ALBANT,

District Attorney Olcott's Bill Amended So

as Not to Go Before the Mayor.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.-Everything was late in the

Assembly this morning, and members in dis-cussing the cause ascribed it to the late hours

kept in attendance on the big banquet last

service board in the District Attorney's office to

that it would not be necessary for it to go before

Mayor Strong for his approval or disapproval.

As introduced it was an amendment to the Con-

solidation act, and consequently a city bill. As

amended it is a county bill, and has no relation

to the Consolidation act. When it was reported

this morning Democratic Leader Finn sought to

have it recommitted for a hearing. He con-

should try to force the bill through without

giving the public a chance to be heard on it.

Chairman Austin of the Cities Committee said

that all the members of the committee, includ-

ing Mr. Finn, had agreed that the bill should be

reported. If a hearing were desired it could be

had after the till had reached the Senate com-

mittee. The motion to recommit was lost by a

Mr. Austin introduced a bill affecting pur-

the first class any person or corporation selling or delivering less than 0,000 pounds avoird upon

for a ton of coal shall be liable to a penalty of

of scales. Mayors of cities are authorized to

designate stationary or movable scales on which

all coal purchased may be weighted. These shall be inspected once a month, and a fee of

15 cents per ton may be charged by the owners

for weighing. The latter shall be required to

furnish tonds, and the refusal of the seller of

Among the bills introduced to-day were these:

Among the bills introduced to-day were those; Senator Sullivan-Problebing street surface rail-roads from charging more than five cents for one continuous risk from any point on the road to any point witchin the city limits, and compelling them upon demand to furnish transfers without extra charge for such continuous risk.

Senator Cantor-Providing that in the election of directors or managers of corporations such than-bolder out cast as many votes in the aggregate equal to see number of directors to be elected. Providing for minority representation.

Senator out - authorising policemes in New York (in the remove dead bottes from intreste and public ports without waiting the arrival of a locator.

Senator outperfacilities.

New York and Brooklyn Bridge submit a letter

from Chief Engineer Martin, in which he says: If the resolution contemplates the providing of a station and elevator for the use of passen-

of a station and elevator for the use of passengers on the bridge railways, it is entirely impracticable for the reason that it is not possible to sho trains at any point on the bridge between the terminals, on account of the steep grades and the loss of headway on which the trains are run. If for the use of pedestrians, it would be impracticable to put an elevator so that passengers cloth reach the promesade direct from south street locaines to opening which would have to be made in the promesade would so far reduce the capacity of the latter that in case of leavy travel this narrowing of the promesade would cause large crowds to accommiste at that point. The communication was grusted printed and tabled.

Mr. Hoper-byn to pay a curred in he the office of Mr. Stein r moure taken; the Surrogate Mr. Beston in the cities

sidered it extraordinary that the majority

The Cities Committee reported favorably the

night

biliousness and constipation. The great sympathetic nerve which connects the epigastric region with the brain is always injuriously affected if the stomach and bowels are disordered; a permanent disarrangement of the functions of those organs reacts by sympathy upon the entire nervous system. Ripans Tabules in restoring tone and regularity to

the digestive apparatus, and overcoming constitution, permanently remedy the nervous complaints which originate in altinustary wearness or disturbances. They are the very best nervine that can be used. By eradicating the exciting cause of nervous weakness they permanently overcome the disability isself. But this is not all. By checking

the maladies which cause nervousness they build up mew the system weakened and depleted by nervous disease.

A Notable Becrease to New York State Compared with 1495 ALBANY, Jan. 27,-The State Board of Media

tion and Arbitration will to morrow extent this annual report for 1696 to the Legislature. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1896. was a noticeable decrease in the number of strikes and lockouts in this State, the number Reenhardt bill for the establishment of a civil reported being nearly forty per cantiless the in 1895, and far below the average number is New York city. The bill had been amended so previous years. This was mainly due to lie continuance of the business depression and mo sequent increase in the percentage of them-ployed, but it was also to some extent attributable to conservative action on the part of wirl-ingmen, who have learned from exterious that the strike is a weapon to be used only as a set resort. The board exercised its offices during the year in eighteen strikes. Several of these difficulties were settled through the media ... : of the board, and others were investigated after all efforts to adjust the differences had to en The meet important labor disturbances this State were the housesmiths' stell e it New York city, the continuers' strike in New Year and Brooklyn, and the grain showeliers strike or lockeuting Buffalo. The homeemoths strike lasted about three weeks, and resulted it has defeat of the workmen. On July II about 10,000 operators, basters, finishers, preserv chases of coal. It provides that in all cities of and bushellers in the employ of coal motractors in New York and Brooklyn wen on strike, in obedience to orders maked in for a ton of coal shall be liable to a penalty of the Brotherhood of Tailors. The Brockers 500, thirty pounds being allowed for variation contractors acceded to the demands of their contractors acceded to the demands of their emologees, but the strike continued in New York during the month of August. On tent the strike was postureally at an end, but it had not been declared off. About Income at the strikets were then out of employment and there was no demand for their services, a though a majority of the continuous had acceded the demands of the Emotherhood and a layer turbor of co-sportative shops had been as tablested.

In March 1866, about 100

coal to permit it to be weighed at scales so designated shall render him liable to a penalty
of \$50.

Three bills on the order of third reading and
one general order constituted the calendar in
the Senate this morning. Two bills were passed
as follows:

Senalor Humphrey's, to provide for the erection of a town hall in the village of Perry. Wyoming county
Assemblyman Alids's, appropriating \$7,000
for the Home for Aged and Dependent veterans
and their wives, their widows, and dependent
army nurses, at Oxford.

Senator to offer introduced a bill which he
says is designed to place Brooklyn firemen upon
the same footing as New Yerk freemen with regard to the tension finns. At present the
Brooklyn firemen pension fund trustees are
imited in the benefit they may pay to \$250.
The bill is designed to afford the trustees discrethenary powers in the amount which they
may pay wives, widows, or mothers of injured
firemen.

Among the bills introduced to-day were those. allewed to direct or coerce the mental proy or under him to patronize any same also agreed that in the employment when he requires them, he will not direct against any man or account of his manner to bon-membership in any union. The gather satisfied the board that the between Mr. Kennedy and the new mode side could not be adjusted, and the noonly be accomplished was to secure protein the future.

Nearly all the building trade pit ken the last year were in the metrop, had and many were thissed by disceleration ranks of organized labor. The time had of carponiers and described had of Carponiers and Jonese were at cross purposes with the other here unions and the Sound of Walter, we want and many deep the Sound of Walter were at cross purposes with the other here unions and the Sound of Walter, we

as to the jurisdiction over variable inguishing sign and refused to abode by the decisional of Watshing Designation and it part of October a strike was caused by part of October a strike was caused by the october of the Broaders Prameers to be ween the Broaders Prameers to be partially a peaking frameers under the country of the october of the octob

in 1895 there were 546 strikes and low-A and in 1895, 417.

## PRISON LABOR PROBLEY The Recommendations of the State Prices

ALBERY, Jan. 27.-The State Prints sion to-day athenitted its second across to port to the Legislature. Under the rest of recommendations, the commission and "It is recommended that in cooper or low rist runty of a nit-demeaner.

Authorizing the Comparedity of Brooklands I. Worth 81.000 for expresses inthe proceedings to determine his title to

Proceedings to determine his title to the productive industries required institutions, the convicts be called roviding that the original stenographic for the forest a Court must be filed in graded, and in the upper grades or education, physical training, and train-Now your from taxation weatler mile of York and Smootlyn with an an of their \$1.50 be instituted. Many criminals are the son of disease, and by physical treatme can be benefited. The average age of ons is under no years, and three-little w the convicts are there for the first time. propertion is susceptions of reform an industrial training, discipling, and Mr. Adler introduced a bill constituting the Mayor, Resorder, Comptroller, President of the Decaring the Charities, and Speriff of the city of New York a commission to sales.

meat.

"That the jurisdiction of the Transmissioners of paroical prisoners be extended all prisoners of the first offenders and accidental results shall have served a term of not less shall have served a term of not less Decariment of Charities and Sheriff of the city of New York a commission to select a site within the highth assembly district of New York city, to erect thereon a building suitable for the accommodation of the Clay Magistrate's Court and a district court of the city of New York for the Fourth Judicial district, and for the section of another building for the use of a city prison and country jail. The Comptroller is authorized to issue bonds for \$900,000, payable from taxation and redeemable in not less than ten or more than twenty years, for this purpose. offenders and accidental reshall have served a term of not months, and the Judges are react upon the provision of an interminate sellethes. If a convention of one or into partie and finally decharged one or into party, with a fair edge of one or into party, with a fair edge of one or into party, with a fair edge of the state gains more than him many years in a resaming work and the state gains more than from taxalism and redeemable in not less than iten of more than twenty years, for this purpose.

Bridge Trustees Opposed to an Elevator as South Street.

Albany, Jan 27—in response to a resolution of Senator Albany regarding the policy of an elevator at South street, in New York city, for the use of bridge passengers, the trustees of the control of said press and each of the use of bridge passengers, the trustees of the control of said press and each of the control o the use of bridge passengers, the trustees of the 3 squatters. satchapter wil Laws of law be

by exempting goods formshed to the state institutions, or to the political of the state and their institutions from requiring conventional goods to marked or industriel.

The commission has also examine ingressed or mailined plans for many ingrand improvements, include a temporal file Funds in New York, a the Blackwell's Island letter a prison, and Elmira References.

KIDNEY Uterine pains, weak he some lungs, aching in and rheumation to guick as an security of Collins' Voltage Lung tric Plasters.